

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.12

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 17, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 57
Humidity 86 86

March 17, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 89 86

7168 日四十月二

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

日五拜禮 號七十月三英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS,
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ HAS RESIGNED.
MR. ASQUITH HAS PASSED A GOOD NIGHT.
BRITISH HAVE OCCUPIED MOSHI IN EAST AFRICA.
TWO YEARS' CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO IS PREDICTED.
PANAMA CANAL WILL BE RE-OPENED ON APRIL 15.
INTENSE LONGING FOR PEACE PREVAILS IN BERLIN.
THE DUTCH LINER TUBANTIA HAS BEEN TORPEDOED.
A NATIONAL CABINET HAS BEEN FORMED IN PORTUGAL.
KARL KITCHENER SAYS MANY MARRIED MEN ARE WANTED.
ADMIRAL CAPELLE HAS SUCCEEDED ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.
FURTHER SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN THE MARK IS REPORTED.
FRENCH HAVE OCCUPIED A GERMAN TRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE.
FRENCH MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKS SPLENDIDLY AT VERDUN.
ENEMY SUSTAINED SEVERE DEFEAT AT KITOVO, EAST AFRICA.
FRENCH ARTILLERY HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON THE WHOLE FRONT.
ITALIANS HAVE PENETRATED AUSTRIAN TRENCHES AT ISONZO.
IN MESOPOTAMIA NUMBERS OF TURKS HAVE BEEN BAYONETTED.
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FAVOURS ARMY OF 12,000 MEN.
THERE ARE POSSIBILITIES OF MODIFIED CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.
THE DEFENDER OF VERDUN SAYS HE IS NOW CERTAIN OF SUCCESS.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES SHOW DECREASE OF MILLION AND HALF.
THERE HAVE BEEN MANY AERIAL COMBATS ON THE BRITISH FRONT.
GENERAL PERSHING'S ENTIRE FORCE HAS CROSSED MEXICAN BORDER.
THIRD OF SOME GERMAN REGIMENTS AT VERDUN WERE OF 1916 CLASS.
BRITISH CAPTURED 9 MACHINEGUNS AND KILLED 60 ENEMY IN EGYPT.

GERMANY'S CHANGED MOOD.

"Weariness and Regrets."

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 15, 4.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Portuguese Minister who has been recalled from Berlin says that the former bellicose spirit of Germany has been succeeded by weariness and regrets. Now, only the necessity for peace is discussed. The Germans are now fighting for a loan, which for them is an enterprise formidable and most decisive, and, perhaps, the last.

Signs of an Impending Collapse.

March 15, 12.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that there has been another sensational decline in the German Mark to 71.
The New York Herald says that the continued decline, despite efforts by German financiers to artificially check it, reveals the world's perception of the Germans' impending financial and military collapse.

The Longing for Peace.

March 15, 12.35 p.m.
According to a Rotterdam message, a neutral from Berlin says that the people are convinced that the Verdun offensive is an attempt to end the war. Officers say openly that Germany cannot endure much longer if the trench warfare continues. The soldiers are no longer the idols of the public, and it is impossible to exaggerate the longing for peace. If Verdun is not captured, it will be the most terrible blow that Germany has had hitherto.

CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADA?

March 15, 4.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, Lord Shaughnessy, speaking in the Senate, stated that many Recruiting Leagues favoured a modified form of conscription.

AUSTRIA'S LAST HOPE.

March 15, 4.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Austria is calling up the 1918 class.

ANOTHER MILITARY PROMOTION.

March 15, 12.35 p.m.
The Gazette announces that Colonel Thomas Cadell, C.B., V.O., of the Indian Army, has been made a temporary Brigadier General.

THE CALL TO MARRIED MEN.

March 15, 12.35 p.m.
It is stated that the second call to married men has been postponed to a date not yet fixed.

GERMANY'S MINISTER TO ROUMANIA.

March 15, 12.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest says that the German Minister is returning to Berlin.

EARL KITCHENER'S APPEAL TO MARRIED MEN.

March 15, 8.00 p.m.
In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener affirmed that even if all the anticipated bachelors enlisted, men must be trained and many married men would still be required during the next few weeks. He therefore appealed to the married men to place patriotism before personal considerations, adding that we should not rest until all possible bachelors had been secured.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

French Certain of Success

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 15, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Deputies who visited Verdun state that the French motor transport is working splendidly and is much more flexible than the railways, of which the Germans have fourteen.

General Petain (the defender of Verdun) has said that the load is now off his mind and he is certain of success.

A French official statement announced that a third of some of the German regiments at Verdun were of the 1916 class, whereas the French 1916 class has not yet been in action.

German Troops' Ghastly Experiences.

March 15, 6.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the remnants of the German regiments smashed at Verdun have arrived in Belgium to recuperate. Many of them dashed to escape into Holland and say that their experiences were most ghastly, it being impossible to organise a regular transport for the wounded. Reinforcements and much material have gone to Verdun from Belgium.

On the British Front.

March 16, 12.05 a.m.
A British communique says:—Last night we made a small raid south of Verlorenhoek with satisfactory results.

To-day there was mutual artillery activity about Hulluch, Ploegsteert and Ypres.

There were many aerial combats. A determined attack on one of our reconnoissances was driven off. A hostile observation balloon was attacked by bombs and was forced to descend.

French Artillery Activity.

March 16, 12.50 a.m.
A Paris communique says:—West of the Meuse, the bombardment appreciably slackened during the course of the day, on the front between Bethincourt and Camieres, where no infantry action has been reported.

There was somewhat great activity on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Vaux and Damloup.

Some grenade skirmishes were fought by our advanced parties on the slopes east of Vaux. The villages at the foot of the heights of the Meuse in Woivre were bombarded.

Our artillery was active on the whole front, particularly east of Bois d'Aville, where it dispersed an artillery convoy, and north of Fresnoes, where it caused a strong explosion in a German battery.

Enemy trenches at Heissas, and Langemarch, in Belgium, were effectively shelled. We bombarded the approaches to Ville Au Bois, north of the Aisne, and attacked and occupied a German trench south of Saint Souplet, in Champagne, taking prisoners.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ RESIGNS.

March 16, 5.40 a.m.
A message from Copenhagen says Admiral von Tirpitz has resigned, and Admiral Capelle has been appointed as his successor.

SEVERE ENEMY DEFEAT IN EAST AFRICA.

March 15, 9.10 p.m.
General Smuts reports that our troops occupied Moshi on the 13th inst. and are pushing on to Arusha, which it is believed the Germans have evacuated. The enemy appears to be retreating rapidly southward, the movement being greatly assisted by the Tanga Railway.

General Smuts says numerous rivers have somewhat hindered our pursuit. He adds that further evidence of the severe defeat inflicted on the enemy at Kitovo is still being received. A search in the brush-covered hills revealed a great number of dead, while three machine-guns and another gun abandoned in the retreat were found.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

March 15, 9.30 p.m.
According to an official statement concerning the operations in Mesopotamia, General Lake reports that a column which was sent on the 11th inst. to drive out the Turks from an advanced position which they occupied on the 10th, bayoneted a considerable number of Turks and then withdrew with two officers and 50 men as prisoners.

OUR PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

March 15, 10.10 p.m.
It is officially announced that General Peyton occupied Sollum yesterday. The enemy blew up their ammunition stores on Monday and offered yesterday only slight resistance. They were pursued by armed motor-cars, cavalry and Camel Corps, and 28 were taken prisoners, including three officers.

Nine machine-guns were captured and about fifty of the enemy, including three officers, were killed. Their camp is in our hands, and a quantity of gun ammunition as well as over a quarter of a million rounds of rifle ammunition and a hundred rifles have been destroyed.

TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH LINER SINKING.

Destroyers Hurrying to her Rescue.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 16, 12.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Dutch liner Tubantia, 14,000 tons, sailing from Amsterdam for Buenos Aires, sends wireless messages that she is sinking. Destroyers have steamed out from Flushing and a steam lifeboat from the Hook of Holland, for rescue work.

Torpedoed!

March 16, 12.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam wires:—The Tubantia is now near the Noorderhinder lightship. The latest telegram states that she was torpedoed.

THE GERMAN SHIPS IN BRAZIL.

March 15, 6.45 p.m.
A Reuter message says that Germany will not negotiate regarding the German ships in Brazil, ports of which there are thirty.

A NATIONAL CABINET FOR PORTUGAL.

March 16, 3.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that a National Cabinet has been formed, with Senhor Almeida as Premier.

A Ministry of Labour and of Food Supply will be created.

AUSTRIAN TRENCHES PENETRATED.

March 16, 3.15 a.m.
Severe fighting on the Italian front, in consequence of the Italian attacks, is recorded in the Rome and Vienna communiques. The latter admits that the Italians have penetrated the Austrian trenches in the Isonzo zone, after hard fighting, and also mentions an Italian air attack on Trieste.

An Italian communique says artillery and infantry fighting has resulted in progress in the Plezzo basin.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER MILITARY AWARDS.

March 15, 3.45 p.m.
A Gazette announces that D.S.O.s are awarded to Captain S. E. Apthorp, of the 96th Berar Infantry, and Captain A. H. Jones, of the 9th Gurkhas. Military Crosses are awarded to Captain H. W. Goldfrap, of the 103rd Mahrattas; Lieut. W. A. Hinds, 103rd Mahrattas; Lieut. E. C. Staples, of the 11th Rajputs; and Second Lieut. J. F. Wood, of the Indian Army Reserve.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

Successful French Counter-attack

March 15, 3.50 p.m.
A Paris communique says: West of the Meuse, the Germans made a further attack. The French counter-attacked between Bethincourt and Camieres with grenades and the bayonet and re-took the portion of the elements of trench occupied by the enemy towards Hill 265. We held Bethincourt, Mort Homme Hill, and the southern edge of Camieres wood and the village of Camieres. The bombardment continued intensely on the whole sector and was energetically answered by our batteries. There has been only an intermittent cannonade east of the Meuse and in the Woivre region.

Destroying the Balance of Strength.

March 15, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent quotes the following semi-official report:—The enemy's whole effort yesterday at Verdun was directed upon a narrow front of three miles from Bethincourt to Camieres and dominated by Mort Homme Hill. The conquest of this singularly embarrassing position necessarily tempted German tactical ambition. The action continues at two points of the trenches where the Germans gained a footing and which are scarcely half a mile apart. Probably we have already retaken them. Briefly, the day was satisfactory, the Germans not progressing. It is confidently expected that the balance of strength will be destroyed to the detriment of the enemy who is recklessly expending himself.

CALLING UP SUPERFLUOUS SINGLE MEN.

March 15, 8.00 p.m.
In the House of Lords, during the recruiting debate, Lord Derby said it was obvious there must be exceptions to the rule that single men should go first. He was convinced that the new Cabinet Committee was doing its best to make available for the Army all superfluous single men in the country. Munition-workers were on a different footing, because it would be fatal to disorganise them at present.

TELEGRAMS.

A BOMBAY COMPANY.

Transferred from London.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received, March 17.
At a meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply Company, a resolution was passed by a majority of 80,000 in favour of the transfer of the control of the Company to Bombay.

Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, presiding, said that the Board felt that the interests of the Company were likely to suffer by the transfer and consequently they could not take the initiative in recommending the proposal.

Mr. Turner, in proposing the transfer, said that it would save £17,000 in Income Tax alone.

THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

U.S. Troops Cross Border.

London, Received, Mar. 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the House of Representatives, with one dissent, passed a joint resolution authorising the President to bring the Regular Army to the full strength of 120,000.

New York military experts predict a two years' campaign in Mexico and anticipate that thousands of troops will desert Carranza to fight against the Americans. They point out that 12,000 troops are already mobilised on the border and that the whole mobile army of 25,000 will eventually be engaged.

General Villa is reported to be retreating to the mountains, where he will employ guerrilla tactics.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that American troops have entered Mexico near New Columbus.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, General Funston announces that General Pershing's entire force has crossed the border and joined the Carranza forces.

PANAMA CANAL.

To be Re-opened on April 15.

London, Received, March 17.
According to Reuter's Washington correspondent, the War Department announces that the Panama Canal will be re-opened on April 15.

LORD AND LADY CHELMSFORD.

London, Received, March 17.
Lord and Lady Chelmsford landed with their Majesties.

MR. ASQUITH.

London, Received, March 17.
Mr. Asquith passed a good night.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

London, Received, March 17.
The Civil Service Estimates show a decrease of a million and a half sterling.

LORD CURZON.

London, Received, March 17.
Lord Curzon is progressing slowly.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 25.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders; 11.30 a.m.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting; 11.45 a.m.

H.K. V.C.—Serge's Mess Dinner, Hongkong Hotel; 8 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Grandfather's Clock."
The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Lucas, author of "My Grandfather's Clock." Mr. Lucas, who died in America at the age of seventy-five, was one of the leading entertainers of his day.

For the Emperor of Japan.
Two horses to be presented to the Emperor by the Japanese residents at San Francisco as a coronation gift were shipped by the Shinyo Maru on the 5th inst. The animals are named Don Pedro and Montgomery respectively.

Tennyson's Grandson Killed.
Lord Tennyson has received official news that his youngest son, Sub-Lieutenant Harold Tennyson, R.N., has been killed. Born on April 27, 1896, Mr. Tennyson became a midshipman in 1913. He was promoted last September.

Admiral Troubridge.
Admiral Troubridge has returned home after an experience of the war that few can have surpassed in variety. He was Rear-Admiral commanding the cruiser squadron in the Mediterranean when war broke out; and in view of certain rumours about the circumstances in which the Goeben and Breslau escaped from Messina Straits he applied for trial by court-martial. He was honourably acquitted of blame. His next and more eventful service was in command of the naval and marine contingent which did great work in Serbia.

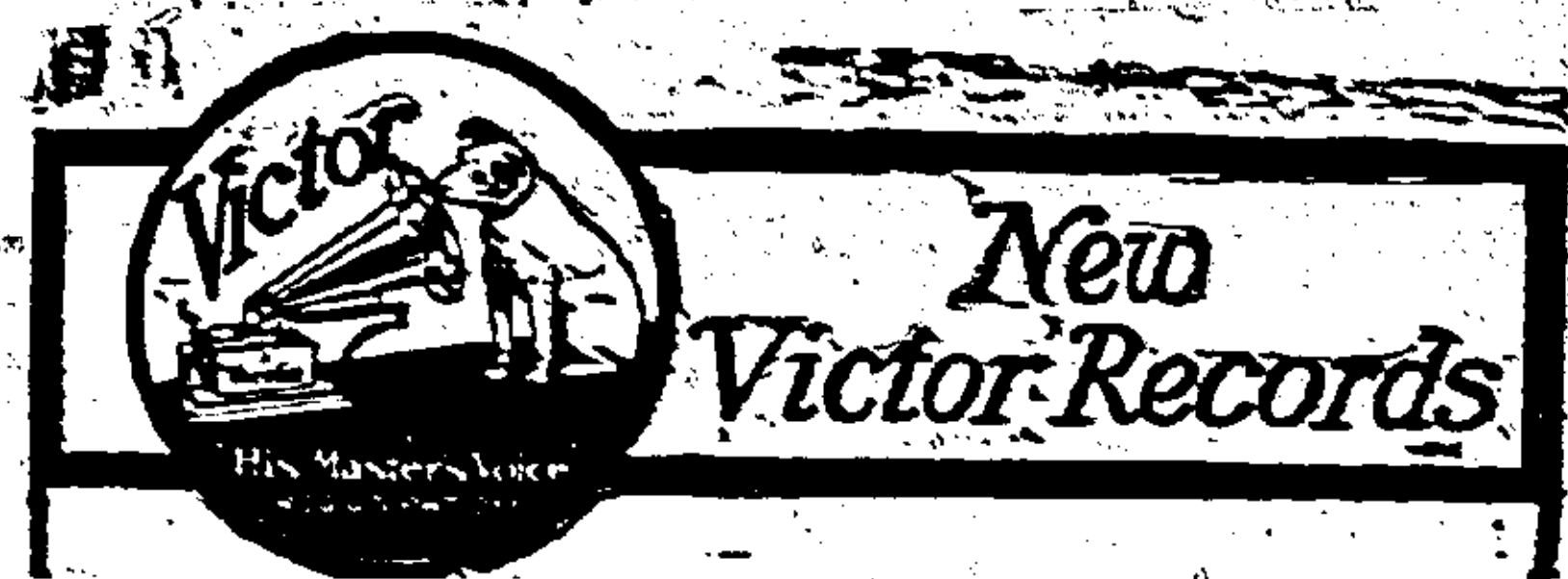
Hardly the True Solution.
In some circles says *London and China Express*, it is held that the reason of the United States putting up with so many insults and snubs from the Germans is that that country fears to enter war unless there is some guarantee that Japan would not attack her. Whilst there may be something in this, it is hardly the true solution. The United States could not give any material assistance on land—its army being very small—and the navy is not in a state of preparedness, despite the spread eagles of the Yankee jingoists. A Government which has not a dozen shells per gun in reserve could not enter the lists. Yet that is the state of the efficiency of the United States of America's fleet.

District Courts in South Manchuria.
Since the settlement of the Sino-Japanese questions, the number of immigrants from Japan into Southern Manchuria is rapidly growing and, as a result, the civil cases and other complications between the Chinese and the Japanese are greatly increased, and the local authorities are overburdened with these affairs. In order to settle all the cases effectively and as quickly as possible, the Chiangchun of Fengtien some time ago requested the Ministry of Justice for the establishment of district courts in various localities. The request, it is reported, has now received the consent of the Ministry, and a number of district courts will shortly be organized in the provinces to help in the settlement of many cases and complications between the two people.

The Late Admiral Grant.
The death occurred suddenly on 4th inst. at The Gables, Malvern, of Admiral John Frederick George Grant. Admiral Grant entered the Navy in 1848, and was midshipman and mate of the Highflyer in the Crimea. In 1860 Admiral Grant was present at the capture of the Iaku Forts, and received the Chinese Medal. He was also engaged in various operations against the rebels in China in 1862, being twice mentioned for his services. When in command of the Midge he was engaged for many months in suppressing piracy in the Straits of Malacca. From 1879 to 1881 he commanded the troopship Malsbar and was Captain Superintendent of Bermuda Dockyard from 1884 to 1887. From 1876, while on half-pay, he had been employed by the Home Department as a nautical assessor in shipping inquiries.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



17164—(a) SILENT NIGHT (CHRISTMAS HYMN)—Bark r.

(b) HARK! THE HERALD ANGELS SING—Trinity Choir.

17171—(a) EVERYBODY TWO-STEP—American Quartette.

(b) BUDDY BOY—Collins-Harlan.

35383—(a) PASSING OF SALOME—WALTZ HESITATION—Military Band.

(b) BARCAROLLE—WALTZ HESITATION—Military Band.

35387—(a) WALKUREMAGIC FIRE SCENE—Vessela's Band.

(b) RIENZI OVERTURE—Pryor's Band.

64471. A MEMORY (HUNTLEY-PARK) (Song) Witherspoon.

74359. LOST CHORD, THE (song) de Gogorza.

88376. DREAMS OF LONG AGO—(song) Caruso.

88514. REQUIEM MASS—INCENSCO—(song) Caruso.

74196. LIEBESFREUD—(violin) Kreisler.

74294. SCHERZO (BITTER-SOUP)—Violin. Kreisler.

HOW RUSSIA GETS RECRUITS.

Million Men at a Stroke.

While the German politicians are expressing their astonishment that the Entente Powers are not yet induced to sue for peace, the Tsar is evidently still preparing for a very long campaign, for he has issued a ukase, ordering the enrolment of the 1917 class in 1916. It means that those men who have passed their twentieth year in 1916 (born 1896) must appear at specified dates in their military district before the military authorities for the purpose of joining the army.

Russia has no difficulty in controlling her population in this respect. Everybody in Russia from the date of his birth is registered by the Government. Later on everybody is provided with an "internal" or home passport, without which he is not able to travel in the Russian Empire. Indeed, there is a saying in Russia that a man consists of body, soul, and passport. In his own town, even, nobody in Russia can stop in an hotel for one night without producing his passport. Thus the authorities know well, not only the numbers, but even the names of those who are compelled to undergo military service during the subsequent twenty years.

In ordinary times Russia has more men than she needs. The Russian frontiers, those which must be guarded from the enemy, are very narrow, as compared with the size of the country. For this reason only a part of those on the list is selected for the army, although theoretically, everybody is liable to military service. In the first place, all only sons are automatically put into the second reserve, which is exempt from military training, and only in the greatest emergency are these men put under military discipline.

Men Who are Exempt.

In the second place, the eldest son is exempted if the father is over fifty years of age and there is a difference of more than three years between him and the younger brother, as he is considered the support of the family. His financial position, however, is not taken into consideration. He thus also belongs to the second reserve, and gets a "blue" ticket. Thirdly, no priest of any denomination, and no village schoolmaster, certified as such by the Government, is liable to military service; and, finally, no one born in Turkestan (and in Finland).

Thus in practice, though not in theory not the whole manhood of Russia is liable to military service. Nor is this all. As there are still too many men, before they undergo a medical examination they are balloted, those who draw the highest numbers are relieved. The number of men relieved by ballot depends on the number required for military service from the particular district, and varies accordingly.

GERMAN MILITARY LOSSES.

A careful estimate of German losses in the war is made to-day by our Military Correspondent says the *Times* of January 9. He gives due weight to many considerations which tend to make such an estimate to some extent a matter of guess-work, affected by the temperament of the man who attempts it. With all allowance for this, he believes that, during 18 months of war, Germany has lost about 2,700,000 men. Add 3,600,000 men now in the field, and deduct the total of 6,300,000 from the 9,000,000 men that Germany is believed to have had available at the beginning of the war. This gives her a reserve of 2,700,000, of whom many must be needed for internal and coast-guard duty. Probably her available fighting reserve is about 2,000,000 men. Till these are exhausted the strength of her armies in the field will not begin to fail her.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Dickinson.
Fongki, c/o Wingsang.
Kijuro Narawa, c/o Matsubara.
Limyeekshow Choo Penghuchiang.

Capt Bramwell.
Lopes, Hongkong Hotel.
Sam Wong Shek Ki.
Vivencio Alejandro.

J. M. BECK.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Ackland, Chartered Bank.
Chowkamsang, Kungsheng-loong, 19 Connaught Road.
Focktaishun.

Jackwan, c/o Kwangmeichonx, Des Voeux Road.
Ngsoolin, Astor Hotel.
Shunzyan, c/o Fooksang.

Wyndham Street.
A. B. SORESENSEN.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

After all this the remainder have to undergo a medical examination. They arrive at their recruiting office in the autumn, at dates fixed for the purpose. Therefore we can see quite plainly the reason, why out of 1,300,000 men, only several hundred thousand, less than a half, were accepted, while the rest with the exception of the absolutely unfit are counted as the first reserve to which also belong all men who have fulfilled their military service, three years in infantry, five in cavalry, or seven in the navy.

However in the present case the matter will be quite different, and this new class of 1917 can easily produce over a million men.

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Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.

Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished Bungalow "Brenton," 114, Peak.

Apply—Dr E. Evan Jones.

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TO LET.—No. 5 Morrison Hill—Apply, Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A splendid set of Office Rooms on the First floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.) comprising three large and two small rooms with out-houses and servants' quarters. The premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the banks, and shipping offices. Rent moderate. Apply to—

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Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor.

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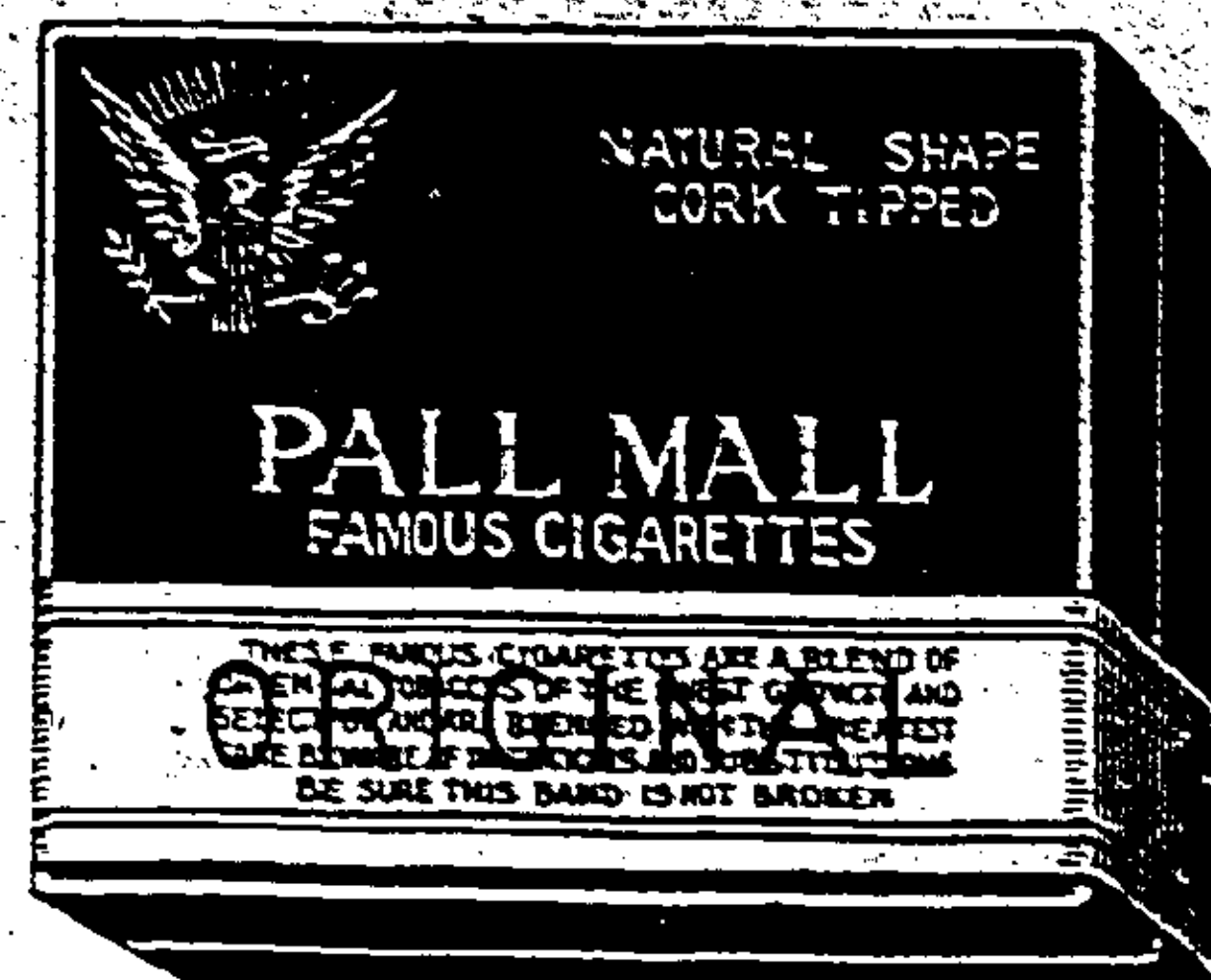
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N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started? Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

德商無并廣興事司理亞訪大正前官司理張本

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

THE DANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

Though little has been heard of late regarding spying on behalf of the enemy in Great Britain, it is safe to say that the evil is still one which has to be reckoned with. About a week ago, Mr. Tennant announced in the House of Commons that there were some 32,000 alien enemies interned in the United Kingdom, but silence was preserved as to the number still at large. Despite the absence of official information on the subject, however, it is doubtless the fact that numbers of these dangerous folk are still at large at home, and, so long as that is the case, we may count on the possibility of further intrigue and outrages. The astounding fact about it all—and one which must cause neutral nations to wonder at our attitude in the matter—is that there should, at this time of the day, be a solitary enemy subject permitted his freedom on British soil.

But it is not alone from enemy subjects that Britain has to be guarded. Unscrupulous neutrals are within her gates, many of them no doubt in the pay of our enemies, and these need to be quite as closely watched as do enemy subjects proper. The Aliens Register was instituted to keep track of these adventurers and schemers, and it has most certainly served a useful purpose in this regard. The establishment of this Register has thrown important obligations on boarding and lodging house-keepers, with heavy penalties for their non-observance, but it has been found in practice that the regulations are often ignored, thus adding to the difficulties experienced by the authorities in keeping suspected aliens under surveillance. As a consequence, large numbers of prosecutions have, we read, been taken against these boarding-house people for failing to keep a register of the aliens staying at their premises. The general excuse has been ignorance of the existence of the regulations, but London magistrates have made it clear that the time has come when they are no longer prepared to listen to such stories; hence very stiff fines are now being inflicted in cases of this kind, and even heavier penalties are promised if the failure to observe the requirements of the law continues. In one case which came up at Marylebone, a Police Inspector stated that there were, in consequence of this failure to keep the registers up-to-date, huge numbers of aliens in the country whom the police could not trace.

The evil is certainly a serious one, and the magistrates are doing the right thing in coming down sharply on these hotel-keepers who ignore regulations which have been drawn up in the interests of the country as a whole. The unscrupulous neutral is just as great a menace to the nation as the spying enemy, and we know that, from the very beginning of the war, he has been a constant source of anxiety to the authorities. We have suffered too much in the past from these people who abuse the hospitality of our shores. And Britishers who in any way make it difficult for these gentry to be kept under observation deserve all the punishment that the law can give.

The German in Shanghai Again.

A Shanghai contemporary mentions that our friend the German up there "is informing Chinese that, towards the end of the month, a number of German merchant ships will arrive in Shanghai with merchandise specially for the Chinese market. These ships, he says, will be escorted by Turkish warships." Our contemporary (the *Shanghai Times*) adds that, ludicrous though all this is, "as a result of these promises, many Germans have received orders for various articles from the Chinese." We would suggest that the vernacular papers might take up the matter without more ado, warning their readers against allowing themselves to be gulled in this manner. The Chinese should know, by this time, that the German has no more conscience in business than he has in warfare, and that the same despicable tricks to which he descends in the latter must necessarily colour his ventures in the former. Those Chinese who read the foreign papers are, of course, aware that the story is a clumsy lie from beginning to end, but there are many of their compatriots who can read neither our language nor their own and who are thus led astray every week of their lives by word of mouth "news." It would be an act of charity to open the eyes of these.

"The World's Perception."

It is noticeable that various statements in this morning's wires concerning the military and economic position of Germany all point the same way. The mark has once more declined, a neutral person from Berlin tells the Rotterdam public that it is impossible to exaggerate Germany's longing for peace. Austria is calling up her 1918 class, the Portuguese Minister from Berlin states that the war spirit in Germany has given place to "weariness and regrets" and peace discussions, and the *New York Herald* says unhesitatingly that the fall in German exchange "reveals the world's perception of Germany's impending financial and military collapse." It has taken some parts of the world a long time to perceive this; hence, to a very great extent, the continuance of the war. Had some of the neutral people refrained from making the Allies' task of punishing Germany harder instead of easier, we might perhaps have been at peace by this time. Be that as it may, without wishing to be over-anguine, Britishers are bound to feel that there is a good deal, and more than a good deal, in the *Herald's* assertion, and that the onlookers—whose opinion indirectly means a good deal to Germany—have made up their minds that our enemy must lose.

Not Yet!

But how is the Imperial Government going to view this chastened spirit evident in Germany? And what are France, Russia and Italy going to say about it? It looks as though the whole four will, before very long, be faced with the temptation to accept a peace which their consciences tell them they ought not to accept. That they are likely to yield to such a temptation we have no right to suspect; indeed, if the Entente politicians are to keep their word to their own people and to each other, they cannot yield—no matter how much prompting they may get (at least so far as Britain is concerned) from the peace maniacs. The time to press the assault the hardest, if one is bent on complete victory, is the moment when the opponent has reached his weakest. We do not want peace—at least we have no moral right to want it—till all possibility of Germany's ever appearing again as a fighting nation is extinguished. Peace at this moment would unquestionably mean war again within the next five or six years. We don't want that kind of thing. The Allies set out to smash Germany utterly, and not till this is done, have they any right to give ear to her whines for quarter.

On the White List.

Mr. Landan, the Shanghai auctioneer, who is a Swiss, has been placed on the British White List.

DAY BY DAY.

JUST'S PROSPERITY LIES IN THE EAR.
OF HIM THAT HEARS IT, NEVER IN THE TONGUE
OF HIM THAT MAKES IT.—*Love's Labour Lost.*

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50; dull (1915, 47 clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; dull (1915, 56 clear.)

The Mails.
English Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Malta to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Anhui to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Malta at 5 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Cheman at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1-11.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 148th anniversary of the death of Laurence Sterne.

Gambling.
A charge of gambling at a house in Hollywood Road was to-day preferred against a man named Chan Ping and eighteen others. All were fined \$3 each.

Theft of Jewellery.
A Chinese named Wong In-kai has lodged a complaint at the Police Station that someone entered his house by the verandah door which was left open and has stolen articles of jewellery to the value of \$312.

Heavy Seas.
The s.s. *Shimon*, which arrived from Saigon to-day, reports that up to the 14th, she experienced fine weather, but for the remainder of the passage a strong monsoon, and heavy head seas were encountered.

Stolen Zinc.
Yeung Shing was charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 6 lbs. of zinc, valued at \$3.60, the property of the Taikoo Dock. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sent to prison for two months with four hours' stocks.

Auction Sale Postponed.
Mr. George P. Lemmert, auctioneer, announces that the sale of machinery and other goods, which had been arranged to take place at Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co's. Godowns, Shamshu, Canton, on Monday next, March 20, has been postponed.

The Monsoon.
The s.s. *Kongwan I*, which came into port to-day from Singapore, reports that fine weather prevailed from Singapore to Cape Padaran, but a strong north-east monsoon was experienced from the Paracelles to Hongkong, with a rough sea.

Theft of a Jacket.
A charge of stealing a serge jacket, valued at \$1.50, from Yamutai, was preferred against Mok Fung at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland. A Sergeant stated that a District Watchman saw the man carrying the coat into his jacket and he was asked where he had obtained it. Defendant volunteered the information that he had got it from a coal yard where he was employed. He was taken there and it was found the jacket had been stolen. The owner said he did not know the defendant and had not missed the jacket until the District Watchman brought defendant to him. Mr. Hazeland sent the man to prison for a month, and four hours' stocks was also ordered.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tons	176	183	177	181	177	176	172	178	148	153	153	169	160	149	159	160

Total to 16th inst. 2,654

Daily average 165.96

LAWN TENNIS.

The H.K.C.C. Tournament.

Quite a large measure of interest was evinced in the tennis ties played yesterday afternoon, on the H.K.C.C. ground, the crowd of spectators present being the largest since the competition has been in progress. The following were the results:—

Professional Pairs.—Captain Hammond and the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt beat A. H. Crook and E. J. Birbeck, 6-1, 6-1. Lieut. Colonel Feichnie and Captain Milner-Jones beat P. P. J. Woodhouse and J. R. Wood, 6-1, 6-1.

Handicap Doubles.—Dr. Lindsay Woods and E. Abraham (rec. 1-6) beat F. Bevington and D. E. Clarke (rec. 4-6), 6-3, 4-6, 9-7. D. J. Waller and S. E. Cheesman (rec. 15-3) beat S. E. Green and Lieut. Colonel Crisp (owe 15-3), 6-3, 6-8, 6-2.

Handicap Singles "B".—C. C. Stark (owe 2-6) beat Dr. Glaister (scr.), 8-6, 3-6, 6-1. N. J. Anstee (rec. 3-6) beat E. B. Reed (rec. 15-3), 6-8, 6-2, 6-4.

By far the greatest interest was manifested in the Open Championship tie between H. A. Nisbet and H. L. Yung, which produced some exceedingly exciting play. It was a ding-dong struggle all the way through, and the only unfortunate circumstance was that, when the scores were two sets all, the young Chinese player was unable to continue any longer, as he was suffering from severe cramp in his hand. The tie will therefore have to be replayed, and Tuesday next has been fixed for the event.

The first set went to the champion at 6-1, but his agile opponent took the next at 6-4, which margin he also secured the third. In the fourth set, Yung had a lead of 5-2 at one stage and later he only required a single point to win the match. Nisbet, however, then got to work, and by skillful placing and hard smashing, he pulled the set out of the fire, eventually winning it at 8-6. The play all through was fast and well-sustained, Yung surprising his opponent and the onlookers alike by his wonderful agility and his power of recovery when in a tight corner. Nisbet, however, revealed a closer knowledge of the fine points of the game, and, though he was weak in the opening stages and often showed poor judgment, he rallied wonderfully in the last set, when he was seen almost at the top of his form.

To-morrow's Games.

There should be some good games witnessed to-morrow afternoon, the following being those so far arranged:—
Handicap Singles "A".—A. Whitmarsh (receives 2/6) v. R. A. Brand (scratch); W. G. Worcester (receives 15/2) v. E. Abraham (receives 4/6).
Handicap Singles "B".—H. W. Weyler (receives 3/6) v. Dr. Koch (receives 15/2).
Handicap Doubles.—S. H. Dodwell and H. A. Nisbet (owe 15/4) v. O. H. Ritter and H. B. L. Dowbiggin (receive 15); H. C. Sandford and L. N. Murphy (scratch) v. P. S. Cassidy and A. Morse (receive 15/3).

Professional Pairs.—C. E. H. Beavis and E. Davidson v. F. Bevington and T. W. Hill; R. P. Thurstield and L. N. Murphy v. H. C. Sandford and J. Macdonald.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Capt. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond (owe 3/3) v. S. H. Dodwell and Miss Wilkinson (owe 4/3).

Victoria Theatre.

Patrons of the Victoria Theatre can rely upon every effort being made for their entertainment, and another change of programme is announced for this evening. In addition to the popular Melbourne, the three Delroys will appear for a few nights, and Mr. Barton, a local amateur will be seen with Mr. Melbourne in the comic play "The Broken Mirror," a piece that was tremendously popular in London when first produced. Tom and Eileen Melbourne are giving a sketch entitled "Good-bye to Ever," with apologies to Tosti, whilst Miss Melbourne will also sing the \$100 prize marching song "Pack up your troubles in your old Kit bag." Miss Ada Edney will sing new numbers.

GERMANY'S WARPED PHILOSOPHY.

The Root Cause of the War.

The German educational system has concealed in it a poison which warps the reasoning ability of all who come under its influence; its victims believe that evil deeds can produce or force good results. One such man, "in other matters sane," when the Lusitania incident was referred to, expressed the hope that all the belligerents would make the war as "frightful" as possible. This in a way was not a German, but had received part of his education in Germany. He seemed to think that the more the nations and individuals in Europe allowed themselves to be controlled by unscrupulousness, hatred, and brutality, the sooner war would be done away with, and was quite oblivious to the fact that these very qualities are themselves the cause of belligerency and will continue to incite to war so long as they are indulged in.

Some people naturally expect evil thinking to produce and maintain evil conditions, and look for good only as the result of good. An honest man, even if confronted with evidence which seemed to prove that evil was the quickest and most effective means of accomplishing good, would not therefore resort to evil practices, but would bend all his energies to oppose such an illogical contention, and would prefer to stand by principle, though it entailed the surrender of every hope of material gain, rather than, under the banner of evil methods, to reap a disgraceful and unpalatable success at the sacrifice of all a man holds dear—his integrity and faith in right.

The doctrine that the end justifies the means is held by a varying percentage of people in all countries; the more unenlightened the nation, the more universally accepted is the doctrine. But it is strange to find in Germany, which has made so much progress along made lines in these latter years, an almost unanimous acceptance of this fallacy. In her educators, the men who have had the ear of the public through the press and the pulpit, and those who have had the training of the young in the schools, we must look for the cause of this state of mind. High moral teaching by men of lofty ideals bears fruit in a noble citizenship which values its own and its national honour above the petty advantages of worldly success, of pride, or power. Opposite teaching bears opposite fruit.

There has been a war party in Germany for many years, a party which has had the upper hand, which prepared guns and ammunition, and trained soldiers. But these three factors alone are not sufficient to enable a few men to lead a nation into war; something more is needed, and the present non-moral state of the German mind shows that the war party was also active in preparing and moulding public thought to suit its purposes.

A nation which has produced and accepted a Martin Luther, does not naturally embrace the doctrine that if the end seems desirable, any means are justifiable in obtaining it; nothing but the subtle suggestions of designing educators continued for a number of years could possibly accomplish such a result. With this object lesson before them, it behoves the citizens of all countries to see that the teaching in their schools is pure. A nation's greatest enemy is the corruption within its own borders; its surest safeguard high-minded, truth-loving educators.

A. F. F.

A Story of Diamonds.

The manager of a boarding house has reported to the police that a man visited him at his house in Des Voeux Road and asked him to go to a place where he said they would see a man who had some diamonds. When they got to the house, the man asked him to wait awhile until he went out and fetched the man with the diamonds. He returned shortly after with two men and between them they proceeded to rob him of \$3,000, which he had in an inside pocket.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Will It Be North against South?

Kwangsi's declaration of independence appears to have awakened a little more interest among the Hongkong Chinese than they have hitherto evinced where the politics and disorders of their country are concerned. Some of them appear to be firmly persuaded that the Kwangsi affair is a definite part of the long-thought-out scheme of the "reformers" and that other Provinces in the South will follow as a matter of course. Others are less sanguine, and opine that the disturbance has there or thereabouts reached its limit.

One well-informed and impartial Chinese states that the programme of the malcontents has been very carefully arranged, judging from the geographical situation of the three Provinces—Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi—which, so far, have declared their severance from the Central Government. He is of opinion that these three were deliberately chosen by the master-minds that have had the controlling of affairs; and, further, that force of example will, within a reasonably short while, bring the upper halves of Hunan and Szechuen into the proposed union. (The southern parts of both these Provinces have for a long while identified themselves with the Yunnanese ambitions.) It is thought that if Hunan and Szechuen "come in," Kwangtung will no longer refrain from joining them.

If all these Provinces were occupied by the "reformers," the latter would, it is urged, be independent of loans from outside, for they would have in their hands the revenues of the richest part of China. Among the more sanguine of the anti-Government chiefs it is believed that there is now complete accord between the four hitherto irreconcilable parties (Progressive, Popular, Independent and Manchus) and that all are equally opposed to Yuan Shih-kai's assuming the crown. Of the party leaders, the most really influential—Li Yuan-hung—is still reported to be, to all intents, a prisoner, and his Progressive disciples seem to entertain no hope of his immediate liberation. Sun Yat-sen, the Popular stalwart, without retaining much of his old power, is still regarded as potentially a useful man; ex-Viceroy Shou, who is valued for his governmental experience and his determination, has a moderately strong following of Independents—with over-lappings of other parties; and Sing Wen, ex-Viceroy of Shensi, etc., is reported to be able to bring a very good backing made up of his Manchus friends and their followers, and of the Mohammedans.

An opinion is abroad that, if the anti-Yuan faction succeeds in getting into its hands all the Provinces above named, hostilities will come to an abrupt end—at least for the time being; and that Yuan Shih-kai will then practically be offered his choice between abandoning the monarchy idea and facing a civil war: North against South. Apparently the more level-headed of the "reform" people have no illusions on the subject of the North. They agree that there may be isolated individuals there who are disaffected but they own that the Northerners as a general whole, have never either understood or wanted republican principles and are absolutely in favour of a monarchical government. The struggle between the two will, they say, inevitably be a long one; perhaps lasting twenty years.

It is stoutly asserted that everything in Kwangsi has been perfectly quiet since the raising of Lang Kam-kuang's troops. Chan Kwing-ming, ex-Tuan of Kwangtung, is reported to have left Macao and to have proceeded to Kwangsi.

THE BLOCKADE.

Can it be Made Effective
Against Germany?

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—

Would it surprise the reader to learn that there are two kinds of maritime blockade, and that one of them is not a blockade at all? When an enemy's fleet retires into its ports and remains there, the opposing navy does not try to block it up. On the contrary, it tries to persuade it to come out, and endeavours so to arrange matters, that if it does come out, it will be brought to action. The retiring fleet, therefore, is not really subject to blockade.

On the other hand, the real blockade aims at preventing any commodity from going into or coming out of an enemy's country. What is called "international law" has always sanctioned this form of maritime blockade, and also its adoption concurrently with the maintenance of the long-established belligerent "right of search."

A blockade can be carried out on land; though there the area over which it is operative is necessarily limited—not by the wishes of the blockaders, but by the possibilities of troop distribution. The blockaded population, however, may be equal to that of a kingdom.

In 1870 the Germans blockaded Paris with the deliberate intention of starving its people into surrender. Its population was much about the same as the population of Greece, Denmark, or Switzerland. The city held out for nearly four months and a half, and then gave up for want of food. The German military authorities have always justified their procedure, and have been inclined to brag of its efficacy.

No known case of a naval blockade has ever reduced a hostile country by starvation. There are two reasons for this. Military action obtained a decisive result before the economic pressure—which operates very slowly—became definitely effective, and the blockaded country ran out of other supplies before its stock of food was exhausted.

In the War of American Independence we were caused considerable inconvenience by the decrease in the supply of naval stores, occasioned by the hostility of the revolted Colonies. If the materials referred to had been completely kept out of this island, we should have been menaced with collapse, though we had not run short of food.

This will give an idea of the objects of a blockade. First of all, what is desired is to prevent any article capable of conversion to naval or military uses from getting into the blockaded country. It is also desired to prevent merchandise generally from getting either in or out, and thus to destroy or greatly impair the enemy's commerce, and consequently the means provided by that commerce for carrying on the war.

While, as has been said, international law sanctions a maritime blockade, it does so on the condition that the blockade is effective. This is interpreted to mean that a vessel intending to enter or leave a blockaded port would be more likely to be captured than to get away safely. The interpretation, as has been said, is extension. In the American War of Secession, the United States Government declared a blockade of the Southern ports, warning neutrals that vessels trying to enter them would be liable to capture.

At the date of issuing this declaration, the United States had not a quarter of the number of ships necessary to make the blockade effective, and this condition continued to exist for months. The blockade first referred to was the greatest operation of the kind known. The coast line blockaded was immense, and the ports and inlets numerous. The blockaded country was dependent for most of its needs on outside sources of supply. A numerically enormous fleet was employed in the blockading work, still, the country held out for four years and its final collapse was effected by an army.

There is no particular distance from a blockaded coast at which

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. G. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state—

Orchestra—Urgent Order.

All members of the Police Reserve Orchestra will attend at the City Hall at 4.15 p.m. sharp on Saturday afternoon, March 18th, and play during the Tea to be given there by Lady May and the ladies of Hongkong to the Crews of H. M. Ships now in port.

Drill Cup—Amended order of Competing.

Teams will parade punctually at the times mentioned below (Platoon Numbers in brackets):—
2.50 p.m. No. 3 Co. (2)
3.00 p.m. No. 2 Co. (1)
3.10 p.m. No. 2 Co. (2)
3.20 p.m. No. 2 Co. (3)
3.30 p.m. No. 2 Co. (4)
3.40 p.m. No. 1 Co. (1)
3.50 p.m. No. 1 Co. (4)
4.00 p.m. No. 3 Co. (1)
4.10 p.m. No. 1 Co. (3)
4.20 p.m. No. 3 Co. (4)
4.30 p.m. No. 1 Co. (2)
4.40 p.m. No. 3 Co. (3)

Uniform with Caps and Covers. Team Commanders wear Helmets and Spikes.

Mounted Patrols.

Monday, March 20th.—The following members will report in uniform (Caps without Covers) to the Riding Master at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—Sergeant-Major Roylance, Troopers Scull, Grimble, Fernandez, Maxwell, Kew, Alves, Chan Mak Hang, Goldring and Cartwright.

Orderly Trooper for week ending Saturday, March 25th.—Trooper Kew.

On and from Monday, March 20th, all members of whatever rank and whether riding their own ponies or not, will enter in the Patrol Book (which will be kept in the Police Reserve Stables) the following particulars:—Pony ridden, Time, Out and in Stables, District patrolled. Failure to enter up this record will be treated as a default.

Orchestra Practice.

Monday, March 20th.—Practice at 6.00 p.m.

a blockader must maintain his station. Even in this American blockade, when there was no locomotive torpedo in existence, the common plan was to have three semi-circular lines of ships outside a port, the outermost line being a considerable distance away.

In addition to stationing ships off the approaches to a port, the United States Government availed itself of what is called "the doctrine of continuous voyage." Cruisers captured goods which the officers had satisfied themselves were destined for the blockaded country. This doctrine may be regarded as established. It should be said for the American officers of the time in question that they performed their duties carefully, and that not a single case of inhumanity was ever made out against them.

Hitherto we have not been distinctly blockading our enemies' countries. What ever may be thought of it, our action has unquestionably been guided by a desire to cause as little harm as possible to neutrals. No serious student of naval history will have a word to say against this course. Inconvenience to ourselves that may be due to a not quite perfect blockade is almost sure to be less than that which would ensue from the conversion of a neutral into an additional enemy.

No maritime blockade has ever succeeded in completely keeping every commodity from getting into or getting out of a country. To change our present plan into a definite blockade is expected to prove more acceptable to neutrals than that plan. It will probably bring greater pressure upon our enemies. It will be exceedingly interesting to see what the increase in quantities prevented by the blockade from entering or leaving the blockaded country may turn out to be. As has already been mentioned, a blockade, like all forms of economic pressure, works slowly. However stringent our blockade may be, we ought not to relax in the slightest, our military efforts.

ALLEGED BETRAYAL OF TRUST.

Serious Charge Against Solicitors' Interpreter.

A Chinese named Lam Shui-ni, who was described as an interpreter to Messrs. Holmes and Heywood, solicitors, and Sham Lee, described as a gentleman, were charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having conspired to obtain from Lam Lai-sang, spinster, the sum of \$1,000 in money, between January 29 and February 8.

Mr. A. M. Preston prosecuted, and Lam Shui-ni was defended by Mr. W. B. Hind.

P. C. Simson gave evidence of arrest, and the defendants were remanded until Thursday morning.

Mr. Hind requested that bail should be allowed to the amount of the charge.

Mr. Preston said the case was a very serious one, and he suggested bail of \$5,000.

Mr. Hind intimated that they were ready to put up substantial bail, but it was well-known that all prosecutors asked five times as much bail as they were entitled to.

Mr. Preston reiterated that it was a serious charge, which called for a remark by Mr. Hind that all charges were serious.

Mr. Preston:—This is more so, because he was in a position of trust. He was interpreter to a firm of solicitors here.

Bail was eventually fixed in the sum of \$5,000.

Another Conspiracy Case.

A Chinese doctor named Leo Geo-wo was charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that he, together with George Infante, conspired to obtain from John Peter Somerville the sum of \$1,400. Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for defendant.

Sergeant Murphy stated that Mr. Somerville was Chief Officer of one of the Macao steamers, but he was away this morning.

As neither prosecutor or solicitor were present, Mr. D'Almada said he would ask for his client's discharge.

His Worship, however, remanded the case, and bail was allowed in the sum of \$1,500.

A NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. Hin Shing-che Admitted.

Yet another Chinese barrister was admitted to practise in Hongkong this morning by the Chief Justice (Sir William Reeves Davies), the applicant being Mr. Hin Shing-che, of 18, Ashley Road, Kowloon. On the affidavit, it appeared that Mr. Hin was admitted to Gray's Inn in October 1912, and was called to the degree of barrister on June 16, 1912.

The Attorney General in moving the admission said that this was a motion for the approval, enrolment, and admission to practise, as a barrister, of Mr. Hin Shing-che. He was the son of a well-known merchant of Hongkong, Mr. Che Man-bin. He went to England in 1906 for his education and was a graduate of Cambridge University. He was called to the Bar by the Bench of Gray's Inn on June 16, 1915. He (Mr. Kemp) thought his Lordship would find all the papers in order, and he would ask his Lordship to make the order prayed for.

The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Hin, said he had looked through the papers and found that he (Mr. Hin) was duly admitted a member of the Society of Gray's Inn, and he had much pleasure in admitting him to practice in the Courts of this Colony.

Mr. Hin Shing-che.—I thank you, my Lord.

A Candid Thiel.

Apparently there is an epidemic amongst Chinese of shady characters of stealing time from sign boards. This morning Pang Man, alias Fung Man-wah, was charged with stealing 14 cabbies of zinc from a board in Queen's Road. Defendant admitted stealing it. He was sent to prison for a month and was ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

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LIVER SAUSAGES, &c., &c., &c.

All made on our own premises by

our own European Expert.

MORTALITY AT THE ZOO.

Crocodile's Death from Consumption.

There was a considerable reduction last year in the death-rate at the Zoological Gardens. Professor H. G. Plimmer, in his report of the deaths which had taken place during 1915, presented to a meeting of the Zoological Society recently, said the numbers were—Mammals, 280; birds, 736, and reptiles, 179—representing respectively 21 per cent., 27 per cent., and 29 per cent. of the total there, including new arrivals during the year. If however, they took only the figures for the occupants of the Gardens since the beginning of the year, which was the best, the percentages in the three groups were reduced to 18, 15, and 14. Apart from the new arrivals during the year, the cases of infectious disease had been very few.

Deaths from tuberculosis had decreased very considerably. Among mammals the number had been reduced from 59 last year to six, and among birds there was a reduction of 50 per cent. He believed spitting by visitors in the Gardens was the main cause of the disease. If they could prevent overcrowding and have proper quarantine, he saw no reason why the disease should not be stamped out. There had only been two cases in the reptile house. One was that of a crocodile, the first recorded of its kind.

There had been two cases of cancer. One was that of a wolf whose mother had died from cancer, while the son of the wolf which died last year had probably got the disease in the same place—the neck. Many birds had died from fatty degeneration of the liver through over-eating. The difficulty in their case was that if they were not fed they died of starvation!

THE FREIGHT BOOM.

Shipping Share Values Higher.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* writes under date of February 1, as follows:—

Shipping shares have lately shown a disposition to advance in value. Kbedivial Mail Steamship Company's shares have enjoyed a smart advance from about 15s. to 20s.

Palace Shipping shares had a remarkable jump from 16s. to 40s. on a circular to shareholders stating that the company had an offer of purchase at 45s. per share, to which the principal shareholders had already agreed. Furness Withy shares have improved to 38s. 6d., and are likely to go over 40s. on increased dividend prospects.

Freights Firm.

In some quarters the feeling seems to be that recent legislation affecting shipping will bring about lower rates, and in some cases charterers have been inclined to hold off. The majority of shipping people maintain the opinion, however, that no material fall in rates is likely.

Tonnage is scarce, and requirements difficult to fill. From the Mersey coals offer to Alexandria at 35s., Malacca 45s., Gibraltar 40s., Bordeaux 35s., Cebu 60s., and Genoa 85s. Even at these rates tonnage cannot be secured.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Five-roomed house 16, Nathan Road, Kowloon Cheap Rental. Apply on Premises.

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, at 11.35 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an Extraordinary Resolution the resolutions following, namely:—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up and that Article 124 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled accordingly.

(2) That Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Agents of this Company, be authorised and requested to procure the incorporation in the Philippine Islands of a new Company to be called the Malabon Sugar Company of which Messrs. Smith Bell & Co., Ltd., shall be appointed by agreement General Managers with Articles of Incorporation and Bye-laws in such form as the General Agents shall approve.

(3) That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting marked "A" and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and the Malabon Sugar Company of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised pursuant to Section 183 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) up in the terms of the said draft Agreement and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

(4) That the said Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of any moneys requisite upon such terms as he sees fit and to make arrangements if he thinks fit for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. to continue managing the affairs of the Company on such terms as he thinks fit until the undertaking of the Company is handed over to the said Malabon Sugar Company pursuant to any Agreement entered into by virtue of Resolution No. 3.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1916.

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SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot	daylight 18th Mar.	Freight & Passage
L'DON & Bombay, via Spore, Pang, Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles.	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	3 p.m. 24th Mar.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nagoya Capt. Garwood, R.N.R.	about 29th Mar.	Freight & Passage
L'DON via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.	Nore Capt. D. Asbury	about 30th Mar.	Freight & Passage

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 17th March, 1916.

E. V. D. Parr, Acting Superintendent.

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Hongkong, Mar. 14, 1916.

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Hongkong, 17th Mar. 1916.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife...	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranska T. 16,000 Kikano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope T. 12,500	(SUN, 26th Mar. at noon. (THURS, 6th Apr. at noon.
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. Inatsu T. 12,500	(TUES, 4th April, at noon. (TUES, 18th Apr. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	(FRI, 14th Apr. at 4 p.m. (TUES, 16th May, at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Ceylon Maru Capt. K. Higo T. 12,500	(WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Yeloro Maru T. 8,000	(TUESDAY, 28th March.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Totomi Maru Capt. Tanaka T. 8,000	(THURSDAY, 23rd March.
SHANGHAI Kobe and Yokohama.	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	(FRIDAY, 24th March.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	(FRI, 14th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	(FRI, 31st Mar. at 10 a.m.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kwanlo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Wed. 29th Mar. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	9,000 - 15 knots	8th Apr. at noon.
Persia Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	3rd May.
Seiyo Maru	14,000 - 14 knots	11th May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	16th May at 10.30 a.m.
Shiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	31st May.

* Cargo only. † Via Manila Omitting Shanghai. ** Proceeding to South America Ports. First Class to London \$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120. First Class to New York \$25.10. Return \$45.10. Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MIS. AGENTS etc.

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Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Seiyo Maru	14,000 - 14 knots	11th May.

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Arahan	JAVA	8th May, "	12th May, "	do

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WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	Hangchow	18th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	19th Mar. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Anhui	21st Mar. at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG	Kiukiang	22nd Mar. at 4 light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	22nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	24th Mar. at noon.

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schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

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Hongkong 17th March, 1916

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijuanas	BATAVIA	21st Mar.	23th Mar.	BATAVIA
Tijuanas	BATAVIA	22nd Mar.	24th Mar.	BATAVIA
Tijuanas	AMOI	24th Mar.	25th Mar.	BATAVIA
Tijuanas	MAKASSAR	25th Mar.	26th Mar.	BATAVIA
Tijuanas	KOBE	28th Mar.	29th Mar.	BATAVIA
Tijuanas	BATAVIA	29th Mar.	30th Mar.	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
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Empire	6th Apr.	8th Apr.
Eastern	6th Apr.	29th Apr.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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Steamship.	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 21st Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	TUES, 28th Mar. at 2 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haitan — J. S. Thomson — FRI, 24th Mar. at 1 p.m.

FOR SAIGON.

Hailong — W. C. Passmore — THURS, 16th Mar. at noon.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SPORE, Pang & Ccutta	Fookshing	Sat, 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat, 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sun, 19th Mar. at noon
SPORE Pang & Ccutta	Suisang	Mon, 20th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Wed, 22nd Mar. at 4 light
SPORE Pang & Ccutta	Kumsang	Wed, 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur, 23rd Mar. at 4 light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat, 25th Mar. at noon
SPORE Pang & Ccutta	Laisang	Sat, 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.
KOBE & Moji	Kutsang	Sun, 26th Mar. at 4 light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookshing" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days.

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LOG BOOK.

Philippine Freight.

The authority requested by the operators of inter-island vessels to increase their freight and passenger rates 25 per cent. will not be granted for some time at least, according to an order issued by the Board of Public Utilities commissioners recently, (says the Manila Bulletin) which suspends the operation of the proposed increase for not to exceed three months. In the request made by the ship-owners, it was stated that the proposal was to put the new schedule of rates into effect on March 10. The public hearing on the question was not held until March 8, and it now appears that on that date, a telegram was received by the Board from various residents of the municipality of Donol, Scragoon, protesting against the proposed increase, and stating a formal protest was being forwarded the board by mail. In addition to this, it seems that the shipowners have not been able to prove to the satisfaction of the Board that due notice of the proposed increase was posted in all ports of call six days before March 10, as was ordered by the Board when the case was first set for hearing, and in view of these two facts the Board now orders that the operation of the increase be suspended until the case is fully passed upon, the period of suspension not to exceed three months.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. W. Field-Hook, supernumerary, Fookshing, has gone second officer, Namsang. Mr. A. McInnes, second officer, Namsang, is on leave. Mr. R. J. McOlelland, second officer, Loongsang, has gone second officer, Loongsang. Mr. J. Bettison, second officer, Kwong-sang, is on leave. Mr. R. H. Mulley has been appointed second officer, Loongsang. Mr. E. J. Daniels, second officer, Lushan, has gone second officer, Yusan. Mr. J. Grainger, second officer, Yusan, is on leave. Mr. W. Harrison has rejoined the Lushan as second officer. Captain E. W. Knight, of the Kumsang, has gone master, Takshang. Mr. R. A. Matthews, acting master, Takshang, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Waishang. Mr. L. H. J. Tinney, second officer, Waishang, has gone second officer, Koonsang. Mr. H. Holmes, second officer, Waishang, has resigned. Mr. H. G. W. Bache, supernumerary second officer, Takshang, has gone second officer, Takshang. Mr. H. Lloyd, second officer, Takshang, is on leave. Mr. C. H. Spittle, supernumerary, Kutsang, has gone chief officer, same ship. Mr. P. R. Canning, chief officer, Kutsang, is on leave. Mr. W. H. Crisp, chief officer, Wingsang, is on leave. Mr. B. J. Locken, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wingsang. Mr. T. Williams has been appointed second officer, Kungpiang. Mr. F. A. Nielson, second officer, Anping, has gone second officer, Heinchang. Mr. N. C. Colman has been appointed second officer, Anping. Captain W. J. Freer, of the Ka-sa, is on leave. Captain C. Plunkett Cole, from leave, has gone master, Kansu. Captain G. E. Wake, of the Wahn, is on leave. Mr. N. H. Leitch, chief officer, Sinking, has gone acting master, Wahn. Mr. E. F. Sheel, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Sinking. Mr. H. Mainland, second officer, Luchow, has gone second officer, Fatsan. Mr. S. D. Forrest, second officer, Fatsan, is awaiting orders. Mr. J. Stirling, chief officer, Kanchow, has gone chief officer, Shaoching. Mr. C. E. Walker, chief officer, Shaoching, has gone chief officer, Kanchow. Mr. F. J. Hill, chief officer, Kansu, is on reserve. Mr. J. Pringle, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kansu. Mr. H. J. Callister has been appointed second officer, Kalgan. Mr. B. M. Russell, chief officer, Kanchow, has resigned. Mr. J. E. Harvey has been appointed chief officer, Kanchow. Mr. A. Cameron, third officer, Hailong, is on reserve. Mr. W. A. Dawson, second officer, Haitan, has gone second officer, Hsiyang. Mr. P. Mackenzie has been appointed second officer, Haitan. Mr. A. McInnes, chief officer, Namsang, has resigned. Mr. W. Hyde has been appointed chief officer, Namsang. Shipping and Engineering.

Up to the Minute.

MARINE COURT CASE.

The first defendant was fined \$40, while the others were fined \$25 each.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1918.

Lieutenant von Schweiniken and Private Heinz Pohmer, who escaped from the internment camp at Dorchester on February 1, were arrested in London on Monday. Aided by a City policeman, Sergeant Cox, of Scotland-yard, succeeded in capturing one of them in the City, and the other was found in Leicester-square. Both men are being sent back to Dorchester under military escort.

A favourite Government method of reducing the consumption of an article is, of course, to increase its price. The public itself, as was pointed out by a manufacturer yesterday, can only safeguard itself against this by voluntarily cutting down the amount used for domestic purposes. The Government view is that loaf sugar

On duty 19th instant Scouts
Company.
Orderly Officer Lieut. C. Smith.

Q: The pay sheet went along with the cheque?—Yes.

The Education Department distributes no cash?—Oh, no.
The case was adjourned.

Monday, 27th March.
C. D. BELL,
Chief Constructor.

12 QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG

SHIPPING

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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WHITEWAY'S CYDER
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.
HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
THE THIRTIETH YEARLY General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, at 5.30 p.m.
By Order,
E. DES VCEUX
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914 £23,970,367
1. Authorized Capital - £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital - £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital - £2,437,500
II - Fire Funds - £3,837,047
III - Life and Annuity Funds - £17,567,590
Working Fund Account - £28,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch - £2,381,556
Life and Annuity - £1,141,593
Marine Department - £37,233
Other Receipts - £478,244
£2,398,226
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

CONSIGNEES
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From MIDDLESBRO, PLYMOUTH, LONDON & STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"BENARTY."
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 29th inst. or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1916.
Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pecan Haddocks, Kippers &
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.			
Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M.	18. Mar.
Liverpool	Eumaeus	B. & S.	22. Mar.
London and Bombay	Novara	P. & O.	24. Mar.
London	Demodocus	B. & S.	24. Mar.
London & Cape Town via Ports	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	26. Mar.
London via Ports	Nore	P. & O.	30. Mar.
London	Glenstrae	S. T. & Co.	Mar.
Liverpool	Macraon	B. & S.	3. Apr.
London & Cape Town, via Ports	Kiara M.	N. Y. K.	6. Apr.
London	Teiresias	B. & S.	10. Apr.
London	Denbigh Hall	R. L. Ltd.	12. Apr.
London	Nelus	B. & S.	1. May
Genoa & London	Glanifer	S. T. & Co.	May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	22. Mar.
San Fisco via Shai & Japan etc.	Kwanto M.	T. K. K.	29. Mar.
New York	Indrasamha	S. T. & Co.	Mar.
New York via Cape	Egremont	C. D. & Co.	Mar.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4. Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	3. Apr.
Seattle	Idion	B. & S.	6. Apr.
San Fisco via Shai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Apr.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	11. Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	18. Apr.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	18. Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	19. Apr.
San Francisco via Manila	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21. Apr.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	26. Apr.
Seattle	Talhybius	B. & S.	23. Apr.
San Fisco via Shai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	3. May
South American Ports	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	11. May
San Francisco	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	12. May

AUSTRALIA.

Aust.alian Ports via Port Darwin, Empire	G. L. Co.	8. Apr.	
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	17. Apr.
Australian via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	29. Apr.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	16. May.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Tientsin and Weihaiwei	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	17. Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	17. Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	18. Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Malta	P. & O.	18. Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	18. Mar.
Shanghai etc.	Hangchow	B. & S.	18. Mar.
Sandakan	Chusan	B. & S.	19. Mar.
Manila	Maung	J. M. Co.	19. Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Idion	B. & S.	20. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Suisang	J. M. Co.	20. Mar.
Shanghai	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	21. Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Anhui	B. & S.	21. Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Taming	B. & S.	22. Mar.
Newchwang	Kunang	J. M. Co.	22. Mar.
Shanghai	Kiufang	B. & S.	22. Mar.
Haiphong	Choyang	J. M. Co.	22. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Lokang	J. M. Co.	23. Mar.
Belawan Deli (Stra) via S'ow	Tomoti M.	N. Y. K.	23. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	24. Mar.
Tientsin	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24. Mar.
Swatow	Kuichow	B. & S.	24. Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24. Mar.
Manila	Laisang	J. M. Co.	25. Mar.
Sandakan	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25. Mar.
Batavia	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	25. Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	25. Mar.
Moji and Kobe	Onfa	B. & S.	25. Mar.
Bombay and Ports	Kutasanz	J. M. Co.	26. Mar.
Batavia	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	27. Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Titanas	J. C. J. L.	28. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Yiporufu	N. Y. K.	28. Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Haitan	D. L. Co.	28. Mar.
Batavia	Nagoya	P. & O.	29. Mar.
Kobe	Tiluwong	J. C. J. L.	29. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	30. Mar.
Anping and Takao	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	31. Mar.
Calcutta and Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	1. Apr.
Shanghai	Ningchow	B. & S.	2. Apr.
Shanghai, Taku and Dainy	Ijiki	J. C. J. L.	4. Apr.
Manila	Pyrhus	B. & S.	7. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Talhybius	B. & S.	14. Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	14. Apr.
Calcutta and Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	28. Apr.
	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	22. May

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AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).
The s.s. "INDRASAMHA" on or about 21st March 1916.
For freight and further particulars, apply to
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GLEN LINE.
(McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd.
For Genoa & London.
The s.s. "GLENIFFER"
Captain J. McGregor,
will be despatched for above ports about Middle of May 1916.
For freight, passage and further information, apply to
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Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
HONGKONG-NEW YORK.
Proposed Sailing from Hongkong for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE" sailing hence about Beginning of March, 1916.
For Freight and further information apply to
DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
(PACIFIC SERVICE).
THE S.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.
For Passage-fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent, Hongkong.

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Don't forget after the 3.30 p.m. Supper and Light Refreshments
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Open Till Midnight.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Idion	10,521	Mar. 17	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Hirano Maru	16,000	Mar. 20	London
J. C. J. L.	Tijpanas		Mar. 20	Batavia
T. K. K.	Persia Maru		Mar. 21	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Ceylon Maru	10,000	Mar. 21	Yokohama
J. M. Co.	Kuttsang		Mar. 21	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Miyazaki Maru	16,000	Mar. 22	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Totomi Maru	8,000	Mar. 23	Bombay
J. C. J. L.	Tijmanoeck		Mar. 23	Batavia
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,580	Mar. 24	London
P. & O.	Novara	6,550	Mar. 24	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tijbodas		Mar. 24	Makassar
B. & S.	Onfa	9,015	Mar. 25	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Penang Maru	8,030	Mar. 25	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	12,500	Mar. 26	America
B. & S.	Idion	10,521	Mar. 28	Manila
P. & O.	Nore		Mar. 28	Yokohama
J. M. Co.	Namsang		Mar. 28	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	10,000	Mar. 30	Yokohama
B. & S.	Ningchow	9,021	Apr. 1	Liverpool
B. & S.	Glanous	5,573	Apr. 1	Liverpool
J. C. J. L.	Tijlunong		Apr. 4	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Kitano Maru	16,000	Apr. 5	Yokohama
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Apr. 6	Liverpool
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Apr. 6	Australia
J. C. J. L.	Tijkeubang		Apr. 7	Java
B. & S.	Changsha		Apr. 9	Australia
B. & S.	Talhybius	10,224	Apr. 10	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,600	Apr. 13	Yokohama
B. & S.	Talhybius	10,224	Apr. 22	Manila
B. & S.	Cyclops	9,033	Apr. 27	Liverpool
J. C. J. L.	Arakan		May 8	Java
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	12,530	May 14	Yokohama

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.
CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. s.s. MONTAGLE arrived at Vancouver on Sunday, the 13th Mar. at 2 p.m.
The C.P.R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN due to arrive in Yokohama on Saturday, the 18th at noon, leaves Yokohama on Sunday the 19th at 4 p.m.
ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer KARMALA with the Hongkong Mail of the 15th January last, arrived in London on Monday morning, the 15th inst.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The I. C. S. s.s. LAISANG left Calcutta for Hongkong on the 15th inst.
The I. C. S. s.s. MAUSANG will sail from Calcutta for Hongkong on the 20th inst.
The I. C. S. s.s. KUTSANG will sail from Calcutta for Hongkong on the 21st inst.
The I. C. S. s.s. NAMSANG left Calcutta on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 25th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.
Steamers.
Australian Transport, Br. 3,012, F. B. Clark, 17th Feb.—New York 7th Oct. 1915. Railway Material—R. L. Tilm. Nor. ss. 865, D. Hovbunder, 15th Feb.—Bangkok 8th Feb. Rice—T. & Co.
Yital, Br. ss. 5,730, J. W. Read, 19th Feb.—Kutchinora, 15th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.
Kolya, Br. ss. 1,165, Wilcox, 24th Feb.—Put back in distress, 23rd Feb. Nil—T. & Co.
Vas. Seibergen, Det. ss. 1,365, West, 25th Feb.—Canton, 24th Feb. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Tango M. Jap. ss. 1,623, T. Funato, 2nd Mar.—Dairen, 21st Feb. General—M. B. K.
Taming, Br. ss. 1,356, Pennaether, 4th Mar.—Manila, 1st Mar. Sugar—B. & S.
Chili, Am. ss. 5,369, T. Gim, 7th Mar.—Singapore, 25th Dec. 1915, Gen.—Oleg, Br. ss. 1,376, P. Mendel, 7th Mar.—Hobkow, 6th Mar. Gen.—China—Dig Maru, Jap. ss. 662, T. Koshi, 8th Mar.—Swatow, 1st Mar. Gen.—O. S. K.
Himalaya, Fr. ss. 3,567, Lapouse, 8th Mar.—Dairen, 3rd Mar. Gen.—M. M.
Hsin Lo Chi, ss. 1,339, Mori, 8th Mar.—Weihaiwei, 2nd Mar. Gen.—Chinese.
Iadrachin, Br. ss. 3,600, Wm. Charters, 8th Mar.—New York, 6th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.
Cosman M. Jap. ss. 1,076, Moka, 10th Mar.—Kotschang, 2nd Mar. Rice—Chinese.
Kwella, Br. ss. 1,073, McGaffy, 9th Mar. Canton, 7th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.
Maung, Br. ss. 1,453, G. H. Alcock, 10th Mar.—Sandakan, 4th Mar. Gen.—J. M. Co.
Shawing, Chi. ss. 767, C. Ramalad, 10th Mar.—Dairen, 20th Mar.—Chinese.
Ningpo, Br. ss. 1,224, J. A. Mubulloch, 11th Mar.—Singapore, Rice—B. & S.
Shang, Br. ss. 1,223, E. B. Stinson, 12th Mar.—Singapore, 8th Mar. Rice—B. & S.
Tango Maru, Jap. ss. 4,261, S. Takano, 13th Mar.—Nagasaki, 9th Mar. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Hangchow, Br. ss. 999, Partridge, 13th Mar.—Saigon, 8th Mar. Rice—B. & S.
Prometheus, Nor. ss. 1,077, H. Jensen, 14th Mar.—Bangkok, 6th Mar. Gen.—T. & Co.
Hanoi, Nor. ss. 949, S. P. Minze, 14th Mar.—Singapore, 6th Mar. Rice—M. B. K.
Yuenang, Br. ss. 1,733, W. M. Mosey, 14th Mar.—Manila, 11th Mar. Gen.—J. M. Co.
Fooking, Br. ss. 1,423, J. M. Hay, 14th Mar.—Kobe, 9th Mar. Gen.—J. M. Co.
Chingchow, Br. ss. 1,195, J. Doyle, 14th Mar.—Kanton, 8th Mar. Coal—Oden.
Teli, Chi. ss. 1,071, C. Gundersen, 14th Mar.—Saigon, 9th Mar. Rice—Chinese.
Hongchow, Br. ss. 3,785, J. Mason, 14th Mar.—Singapore, 8th Mar. Gen.—Chinese.
Guldar, Nor. ss. 1,102, N. Hjorth, 15th Mar.—Saigon, 10th Mar. Rice—T. & Co.
Phenaph, Br. ss. 1,065, Major, 15th Mar.—Saigon, 10th Mar. Rice—Chinese.
Tonchow, Br. ss. 1,514, F. J. Prym, 15th Mar.—Saigon, Rice—Oden.
Kaipo M. Jap. ss. 1,126, K. Marakani, 15th Mar.—Swatow, 14th Mar. Gen.—O. S. K.
Knilling, Br. ss. 1,423, Jones, 15th Mar.—Saigon, Rice—B. & S.
Sei Sang, Br. ss. 1,776, J. H. Simpson, 15th Mar.—Kobe, 9th Mar. Gen.—J. M. Co.
Nichiyei M. Jap. ss. 1,378, Kunnaga, 15th Mar.—Nagasaki, 9th Mar. Gen.—M. B. K.
Tak Sang, Br. ss. 977, E. Knight, 16th Mar.—Hajhong, 15th Mar. Gen.—J. M. Co.
Changchow, Br. ss. 1,210, Morse, 16th Mar.—Bangkok, 15th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.
Tong Hoor, Br. ss. 1,314, Prym, 16th Mar.—Saigon, 11th Mar. Rice—Chinese.
Chingchow, Br. ss. 1,125, Doyle, 16th Mar.—Kanton, 8th Mar. Coal—S. T. & Co.
Manapouri, Br. ss. 1,328, Jamieson, 16th Mar.—Saigon, 11th Mar. Rice—Ray.
Kaipo Maru, Jap. ss. 1,126, Marakani, 16th Mar.—Tamsui, 14th Mar. Gen.—O. S. K.
Benary, Br. ss. 2,319, F. Smith, 16th Mar.—Kanton, 5th Jan. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE OF STEEL BEAMS	SIZE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70'	18' 6"	18'	7'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	50'	14'	14'	5'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	40'	10'	10'	4'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	30'	8'	8'	3'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	20'	6'	6'	2'
SAL-KO-KU-SUI				
Competition Dock	40'	10'	10'	4'
ARSENAL				
Launch Dock	30'	8'	8'	3'

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Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.
R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

